

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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dress.CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence to be solicited  
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen-  
sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household  
matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive  
prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper  
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## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 20, 1890.

## FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS.

A List of Good Things in Store  
for the Readers of The Na-  
tional Tribune.We have a magnificent lot of articles of  
unusual merit for the readers of THE NA-  
TIONAL TRIBUNE, which will be presented to  
them in the near future. Among these are:  
TRACY TREMEL, or THE EXPERI-  
ENCES OF THE BLUE JAY MESS.  
A series of letters from a boy to his mother,  
descriptive of the experiences of himself  
and comrades in the early days of their  
enlistment; their life in camp, adventures  
in expeditions, battles, etc. By John  
McClure, author of "The Story of a  
Boy's Life in the Army," "The Story of  
a Boy's Life in the Navy," "The Story of  
a Boy's Life in the Air," etc.A SERIES OF TEN LETTERS, by Frank  
G. Carpenter, whose letters descriptive of  
his journey into the out-of-the-way places  
of the world proved so acceptable to our  
readers last year.A GREAT RESOLVE, a romantic story  
by Olive Logan, one of the most talented  
of American writers."REAL RUSSIA," by the author of "The  
Story of a Campaign," descriptive of his  
travels and life in Russia, and the people  
he met there."BETWEEN TWO FIRES," by William  
E. Doyle, being a continuation of the in-  
teresting reminiscences of an old Virginian  
living in the debatable country on the  
Rappahannock."CAPT. DU PONT'S WIDOW," an inter-  
esting story by Mrs. M. V. E. Bash."SAVING THE LANCESTER," a thrilling  
sea story by Maj. F. Y. Commares.TEN THOUSAND WATCHES  
TO GIVE AWAY.We have decided upon securing 100,000  
more subscribers, and to do it will give away  
10,000 of the famous Tonton watches to  
club readers.We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to  
every club reader who sends us a club of  
ONLY TEN subscribers for one year.This is an opportunity never before  
offered, because this watch is not a cheap  
catch-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full  
jeweled patent-lever movement in a dia-  
mond-silver case, warranted for 15 years.Diamond-silver is a compound metal, as  
its name indicates, composed of pure silver  
and nickel, to give it hardness and color.  
It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the  
same clear through, and is guaranteed.Now, who wants one? There are just  
10,000 of them to give away, and we do not  
anticipate much trouble in disposing of them  
on these terms.An hour's work will get one. We hope  
our friends will appreciate the opportunity.THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE VETERAN  
CALENDARis now ready for delivery, and several thou-  
sands have already been sent out, much to  
the pleasure of those who have received them.  
It is undoubtedly the handsomest  
calendar produced anywhere, and is particu-  
larly pleasing to all those interested in the  
war. Sent to any address on receipt of 25  
cents, or five for \$1.Hurry up your renewals before March 20,  
and get a discount coupon good for 10 per cent  
on any amount of goods ordered from our man-  
moth holiday premium list.The prices of farm products in the West  
are very low. The only way in which they  
can be made permanently higher is by the  
development of home markets, which will  
save the farmers the enormous cost of trans-  
porting their produce 4,000 miles to find a  
buyer.The tariff on barley has put millions of  
dollars into the pockets of the farmers of  
this country by giving them a profitable  
home-market for grain. There should be a  
duty imposed on every farm product that is  
brought from abroad to compete with our  
home product. We have enough diversity  
of soil and climate to raise anything that can  
be raised anywhere in the world, except a  
few things like tea and coffee. The time  
may come when we shall raise our own tea.

## THE DISABILITY BILL.

It looks very favorable for the speedy  
passage of the Disability Bill by both  
Houses of Congress. This cannot be done  
too soon. Every day's delay enables death  
to remove some of its beneficiaries beyond  
the reach of its provisions. The passage of  
this bill will bring great relief to many  
thousands of deserving comrades, and will  
pave the way for other legislation. It should  
have been a law years ago.

## PASS PENSION LEGISLATION FIRST.

The reasons why Congress should give  
pension legislation absolute and unqualified  
precedence over all other business that is to  
come before it, are overwhelming in number  
and conclusiveness. They are:1. Because it is RIGHT. The desired pen-  
sion legislation being admitted to be the  
payment of a righteous debt due the veter-  
ans. National honor demands that no one  
to whom it is due shall be defrauded out of  
his rights by having payment postponed  
until after his death. Every week that this  
legislation is delayed hundreds are so de-  
frauded, for that many veterans die between  
Saturday night and Saturday night, and so  
pass beyond the reach of earthly gratitude  
and justice. It is shameful that even one  
of these men should be allowed to sink into  
his grave with his last days uncheered by  
the reception of his long-withheld dues,  
while the Nation he helped save is rioting  
in riches. That every week should see  
hundreds of these instances is an ineffable  
disgrace.2. Because it is in the most advanced stage  
of any other business before Congress. For  
more than ten years now the substance, and  
in many instances the wording and form  
even, of the proposed pension measures have  
been earnestly discussed on the floor of  
Congress, in the Committee rooms of both  
Houses, in the press of the country, on the  
stump, and in the every gathering of veterans.  
They were the main issue in one National  
election, and the people decided at the polls  
that the pension measures ought to be en-  
acted. Never since the days of the war has  
any legislation been more thoroughly con-  
sidered, or agreed upon with so much unanim-  
ity by the majority in Congress and of the  
people at the polls. There is virtually  
nothing left for Congress to do but to arrange  
the minor details of the measures, and for-  
mally pass them.3. Because pension legislation is a matter  
which directly concerns the happiness and  
well-being of a larger class of our citizens  
than any other business before Congress. In  
nothing else have so many people such a  
direct, personal and vital interest. On noth-  
ing else is there anything like such a large  
proportion of our people determinedly united.  
No other question approaches it in impor-  
tance to anything like so great a number.4. Because—very different from any other  
business—time is all-important. In much  
the greater part of the other business likely  
to come before Congress, it is really not of  
the highest moment that action be taken at  
once. For example, though it may be very  
desirable to have increased appropriations  
for building war vessels, we are not likely  
to suffer much damage if that action be  
postponed until next session. But trifling  
inconvenience would result from delaying  
action till next winter on the River and  
Harbor Bill, or those for erecting public  
buildings in various cities. Public interests  
would not probably suffer from several  
months' delay in acting upon the Silver  
Coinage Bill, while all interested would  
be grateful if it were definitely agreed  
that not a word should be said 'on  
the tariff for another twelvemonth. All  
these can wait without serious detriment.  
But the veterans cannot. Death is making  
frantically increasing inroads upon them  
every month—every week, even. Every  
cemetery in the country is being constantly  
recruited from the ranks of those who  
rallied around the flag when the tocsin of war  
sounded. Following comrades to their last  
homes is the mournfully regular routine  
business of every one of the 6,000 Posts in  
the country. The muffled drums are every-  
where beating, and the intervals between  
their sad calls are constantly decreasing.  
Sickness, Decrepitude and Want are becom-  
ing more frequent visitors at hearthstones  
to which they have hitherto been strangers.  
And every time they come they stay longer.  
Too often they become permanent dwellers,  
to depart not until their victim is carried to  
the churchyard by his aging comrades.5. It will be wise public policy to have the  
disbursements contemplated by this legisla-  
tion begun at as early a date as possible, that  
the money may be diffused among the people,  
and do its beneficent work in enlivening  
business.6. It is wise legislative policy to clear the  
docket of this important business in the  
early part of the session, while other busi-  
ness is being got in readiness,—while there  
is leisure to carefully perfect it in every de-  
tail, and avoid the dangers which will  
attend its being rushed through later in the  
session, when the members are perplexed by  
the multiplicity of highly-important mat-  
ters claiming their attention.But the one sufficient and overwhelming  
reason is the first one given—because it is  
right. The legislation will be in the nature  
of a fulfillment of the Nation's promises to its  
defenders. Tens of thousands of them have  
been defrauded of their rights, by the grant-  
ing being delayed until they were dead. The  
Nation cannot afford to have the weight of  
this odium increased by further delay.

## GEN. ALGER IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. A. A. Alger, the Commander-in-Chief  
of the Grand Army of the Republic, has  
been making a tour of the various Depart-  
ment Encampments, and this has been a  
succession of gratifying events, for every-  
where he has found the Order in the most  
satisfactory condition, and everywhere he  
has produced the happiest impression upon  
the comrades and the people generally. He  
looks, and talks like what he really is—  
an superb type of the American volunteer  
soldier, business man and citizen. A man  
of high purposes and thoughts, intensely  
earnest and sincere, he has ability and  
courage sufficient to carry through to suc-  
cess whatever he may conceive. No man  
could have a better fighting record than he,  
or within his opportunities develop greater  
soldierly capacity. Returning to civil lifeafter receiving a disabling wound, the same  
qualities which made him a splendid soldier,  
won him brilliant success in business. He  
had a keen perception of the thing to be  
done, and of the best way to do it. When  
he decided upon this, he threw himself into  
the accomplishment of his purpose with an  
energy and courage that knew no abatement  
until full success was attained. To-day he  
is one of the very foremost business men of  
the whole Nation. His success has not  
spoiled him in the least. He is the same  
plain, kindly-hearted, unpretentious man  
that he was when his fellow-recruits in the  
2d Mich. Cav. chose him, as the fittest man  
among them, to be their Captain. He is  
just as approachable, just as comradely-like,  
just as sympathetic now as then. Probably  
he is much more sympathetic, for his larger  
experience with life has, as is customary  
with men of his character, deepened his  
sympathies and made them more active. He  
apparently regards the great wealth he has  
accumulated and the high positions that  
have been conferred upon him as mainly  
valuable for their greater opportunities for  
doing good, and he uses them royally in  
this way.His speeches throughout the country  
have been thoroughly characteristic—plain,  
straightforward, very direct and forcible,  
breathing the highest spirit of patriotism  
and comradeship, without the slightest  
touch of gush or "high falutinism." In-  
cidentally he said many things that were of  
the highest oratory, because they were such  
happy condensations of expressions of great  
ideas. For example, he said in his speech  
before the Encampment of the Department  
of the Potomac:Let us be charitable, but let us not forget what it  
costs to save a Nation. (Applause.)  
I overheard a conversation recently between  
two young men, sons of wealthy parents. They  
felt great concern on the subject of pensions, and  
wondered if the "raid" would never end until  
the surplus had been exhausted. My son, I said,  
your valor and sacrifice there would be no surplus  
to deplete, and the men who made it possible  
have a surplus can be trusted to preserve it. (Great  
applause.) Not a single member of our organiza-  
tion is a "Treasury wrecker," and you may open  
the Treasury vaults and find the G. A. R. on guard,  
and every dollar would be safe.Again:  
As a comrade of this great organization, of which  
you are part, I wish to bring to you the congratu-  
lations of the Encampments of the different Depart-  
ments where I have visited, and assure you that  
the feeling of comradeship among the men who  
were the blue is growing more and more intense,  
and that the loyal hearts who enlisted in '61-'65  
feel more deeply, love more strongly, the bond that  
binds us together as brothers to-night than ever  
before. (Applause.)I have been very much disturbed by some things  
that have been said of late by those who faced us  
on the field; but you may go from one end of this  
Nation to the other, and you may visit every Grand  
Army of the Republic Post, and you will never  
hear a disrespectful word said of those who con-  
fronted us on the battlefield. (Applause.)The Grand Army men, the men who were the  
blue, admire the courage of those who faced  
them, although they do not in any measure con-  
clude with their sentiment. (Applause.) I wish to  
say this, and I know I voice the feeling of every  
man who served in the army, that while we do not  
care to discuss matters with these men so as  
to bring up any old feelings that may disturb the  
social and business relations of the men composing  
the two armies, yet this we do touch, and always  
will, that in that mighty contest we were right and  
they were wrong. (Loud applause.)Almost a quarter of a century has passed since  
the great commander of the Union Army received  
the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and he is to-  
night stretched his hand out to take the hand of Lee,  
he said to him and to a weary Nation full of war,  
"Let us have peace." And we wish peace from  
one end of the land to the other, and we wish at  
the same time to see the flag we love revered  
wherever it floats. (Applause.) We hope, too,  
the time is not far distant when it will be floating  
from every school-house in the land. (Applause.) We  
wish to see it enshrined in the hearts and in the  
houses of every young man and woman, and in the  
great Nation, even as the shadow of the cross of  
the Savior is enshrined in the heart of the believer.  
(Applause.)We cannot teach patriotism too much. We cannot  
too often refer to the struggles of the war; we  
cannot tell our children the story of the war, but  
the night could save a Nation that but for your  
valor would have been chaos instead of the night-  
time Government on earth.In reference to pension legislation he said:  
Comrades, in closing, I simply want to say we  
appreciate these gatherings and this generous hospi-  
tality. We are glad that we are in the presence of  
the comrades who cannot earn a living, that they  
shall not be treated as paupers, but as wards. We  
feel that the Pension Department is being managed  
in an admirable manner (applause), but what we  
hope is, that it is to you gentlemen who make the  
laws that we want more laws, and at once. The men  
who are trying to get justice that they served and  
are deserving of pension, and are seeking in vain  
for it from one end of the country to the other  
are a little bit of the Nation that shall provide that every man  
who served his country and is unable to care for himself  
to-day, shall receive a pension. (Loud applause.)We want a law that the widows of our old com-  
rades shall be cared for in a proper manner. (Ap-  
plause.) And we ask the men who make the laws  
that they shall not defer it any longer. I say to  
you to-night there are all over this country men  
who are suffering for the necessities of life, who  
served as faithfully as any in the army, and it is a  
hounding shame to this Nation that it is so. (Ap-  
plause.)Gen. Alger was received in Washington  
with the greatest enthusiasm. The entire  
body of veterans turned out to meet him,  
and on his visit to the Encampment he spent  
hours in shaking hands and exchanging  
greetings with the comrades. Afterward  
he attended a banquet at Willard's Hotel,  
where about 200 of the comrades, including  
Members of the Cabinet, Senators, Repre-  
sentatives and high officials, and the talk-  
ing and speech-making was kept up until a  
late hour in the morning. Everybody was  
exceedingly well pleased with the Com-  
mander-in-Chief.The obstructionists in the House showed  
the insincerity of their pretensions of af-  
fection for the veterans, when Gen. N. P. Banks  
acted unanimously consent for the passage of  
a resolution already approved by the Senate,  
authorizing the appointment of 30 additional  
Medical Examiners in the Pension Bureau.  
J. D. Richardson, who represents the Mur-  
freesboro District in Tennessee, and who  
served through the war as Adjutant of the  
45th Tenn. (rebel), was instantly on his feet  
with an objection. Gen. Banks tried to get  
him to withdraw his objection, by explain-  
ing that this legislation was strongly recom-  
mended by Secretary Noble, who said in a  
letter which was read, that nearly 10,000  
cases which were waiting decision, were de-  
layed in their adjudication by the smallness  
of the Board of Medical Examiners, and the  
additional ones asked for were absolutely  
needed to finish up these claims within a  
reasonable time. The Tennesseean would  
not get out of the way, however, and under  
the rules the resolution had to go over.

## "LITTLE, BUT WILLING."

"I am old, and I am little," a pugnacious  
individual whom we knew in Ohio used to  
say, "but I'm as willing a little old soul as  
you ever knowed." This was his customary  
prelude to an attack upon some younger and  
bigger fellow, in which he always came out  
victorious. So with Rhode Island. The war  
found her an old State, and a very little one,  
but there never was a more willing little  
soul than she proved to be.Within five days after President Lincoln  
called for 75,000 men to defend the National  
Capital the Rhode Island Marine Artillery,  
with eight guns, commanded by Col. Tomp-  
kins, afterward Chief of Artillery of the  
Sixth Corps, was in New York on its way to  
Washington. The 1st R. I.—a regiment  
made up from the sons of the wealthiest  
families in the State—was being rapidly or-  
ganized under the command of Col. Ambrose  
E. Burnside. Its membership represented  
property valued at \$30,000,000, and it was  
armed and equipped at the expense of the Gov-  
ernor of the State, Wm. Sprague, who ac-  
companied it to Washington. The 1st R. I.  
was a three months' regiment, and took part  
in the first battle of Bull Run.Before that battle came off the 2d R. I.  
had been raised for three years, and it ar-  
rived in Washington in time to take effective  
participation in the Bull Run engage-  
ment, where it fired the opening volley. It  
lost there 98 in killed, wounded and missing.  
Among the killed were its Colonel, John S.  
Slocum; its Major, Sullivan Ballou, and  
Capt. Levi Tower and Samuel J. Smith.  
Of its total loss, 24 men were actually killed  
on the field. Its next Colonels were Frank  
Wheaton, who was raised to the rank of  
Major-General; Nelson Biall, Horatio Rog-  
ers and Elisha H. Rhodes. The regiment  
served in the Sixth Corps clear through the  
war, and took part in every engagement in  
which that organization participated, its  
last fight being at Sailor's Creek, where it  
lost 14 men killed. Altogether it had on its  
rolls 1,560 men, of whom 120 were killed,  
12 died in prison, 64 of disease and 308 were  
wounded. It distinguished itself in the  
assault by which the Sixth Corps carried  
Marye's Heights May 3, 1863, where it lost  
quite heavily. At Sailor's Creek it engaged  
the enemy with bayonets and clubbed mus-  
kets.The 3d R. I. was changed to the 3d R. I.  
H. A., and its Colonels were Nathan W.  
Brown and Edwin Metcalf. It came home  
under command of Lieut.-Col. William Ames.  
It lost during its service 41 men killed and  
135 by disease.The 4th R. I. had a peculiarly brilliant  
record. It went out under command of Col.  
Isaac P. Rodman, a Regular officer, who was  
afterward promoted to Brigadier-General,  
and killed at the head of his command while  
forcing the passage of the bridge at Antietam.  
It was assigned to Burnside's Army of  
North Carolina, and took an effective part  
in the brilliant operations by which the  
great water system of the North Carolinian  
coast was recovered to the National authority.  
It became then a part of the Ninth  
Corps, and was with that organization in all  
of its varied career until the fall of Peters-  
burg. Col. Rodman was succeeded by Wm.  
H. P. Steers, who commanded it at the time  
it was mustered out. It lost killed in bat-  
tle 73 men and 140 by disease.The 5th R. I. became the 5th R. I. H. A.,  
and its Colonel was Henry P. Sisson. It  
served as infantry during Burnside's Roanoke  
Island campaign, and did good service,  
losing heavily at New Berne and elsewhere.The 6th R. I. failed to complete its organi-  
zation.The 7th R. I. was organized in 1862 under  
Col. Zenas R. Bliss, and joined the Ninth  
Corps. It fought at Fredericksburg, Vicks-  
burg, Jackson, Cold Harbor, North Anna,  
Weldon Railroad, Spotsylvania, Peters-  
burg, Poplar Springs Church and Hatcher's  
Run. It lost in battle a Lieutenant-Colonel,  
a Major, a Captain and two Lieutenants.  
Altogether it lost in killed 90, and by dis-  
ease 109.The 8th R. I. failed to complete its organi-  
zation.The 9th and 10th R. I. were three-months'  
regiments.The 11th R. I. was organized by Col.  
Edwin Metcalf for nine months' service, and  
he was succeeded by Col. George E. Church.  
The 12th R. I. was also a nine months'  
regiment, and its Colonel was George H.  
Browne. It was heavily engaged at Fred-  
ericksburg, where it lost 12 men killed; 45  
died of disease.The 1st R. I. Cav. at first was a battalion,  
and with companies from other New Eng-  
land States constituted the 1st New Eng-  
land Cav. under command of Col. Robert  
B. Lawton, who was succeeded by Alfred M.  
Duffie. The battalion was commanded by  
Majs. P. M. Farrington and John Rogers. It  
lost 17 killed in battle and 79 by disease.The 2d R. I. Cav. was originally two bat-  
talions, commanded by Lieut.-Col. A. W.  
Corliss, and lost 35 men by death.The 3d R. I. Cav. was organized in 1863.  
Its Colonel was Willard Sayles, and a por-  
tion of its membership was made up by  
transfers from other regiments. It served  
in the Department of the Gulf, and its death  
roll amounted to 147.Rhode Island was particularly distin-  
guished for its artillery, of which it had  
eight batteries in the field. These were all  
of unusual excellence, and made superb  
records.Battery A (Tompkins) opened the artill-  
ery fighting at the first Bull Run, and did  
splendid service. It served until the end of  
the war, and lost 13 men killed on the field;  
only five died of disease.Battery B (Hazard's) had Ball's Bluff,  
Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam,  
First and Second Bull Run, Bristow  
Station, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness,  
Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Tolo-potomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep  
Bottom and Roan's Station embolized  
upon its girdons. It lost 14 men killed and  
15 by disease.Battery C (Capt. William B. Weedon), by  
official orders was entitled to put upon its  
girdons Yorktown, Hanover Court-house,  
Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill,  
Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg,  
Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock  
Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold  
Harbor, Petersburg, Opequan, Fisher's Hill,  
and Cedar Creek. It lost 19 men killed and  
eight by disease.Battery D was commanded by Capt. J.  
Albert Monroe, William W. Buckley and  
Elmer L. Correll. It lost 10 men killed and  
12 by disease, and its heaviest loss was at  
Manassas, where it had six men killed, 12  
wounded and one missing.Battery E, under Capt. George E. Ran-  
dolph, William B. Rhodes and Jacob H. Lamb,  
fought on the Peninsula, at the Second Bull  
Run, and thence through to the fall of  
Petersburg. Its fame in the Army of the  
Potomac rests mainly on the splendid fight  
it made on the left on the second day at  
Gettysburg.Battery F, commanded by Capt. Belger  
and Thomas Simpson, lost 10 killed and 17  
by disease.Battery G, (Capt. Charles D. Owens, R. S.  
Bloodgood and Benjamin E. Kelley), was  
officially ordered to inscribe upon its guidons  
Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill,  
Marye's Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock  
Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold  
Harbor, Petersburg, Opequan, Fisher's Hill  
and Cedar Creek. It lost 10 men killed, in-  
cluding two officers, and 18 by disease.Battery H, commanded by Geoffrey Haz-  
ard and Crawford Allen, lost 12 men by  
death.By the census of 1860 the State had a  
population of 174,630, or less than there are  
in Kansas City or Newark, N. J., to-day.  
Altogether the Government called upon  
Rhode Island to furnish 18,898 men, and  
she actually did furnish 23,236, or upward  
of 5,000 more than she was asked for. She  
actually sent into the field 13.6 per cent.  
of her people, or nearly one in every seven,  
of the whole population, including old men  
and women and children. This was better than  
any other State east of the Alleghany  
Mountains did, and better than any other  
in the country, except Colorado, Illinois, In-  
diana, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio and Nevada.REPRESENTATIVE W. D. BYNUM, of In-  
diana, picked up the cast-off mantle of Mr.  
Wm. Morrison, of Illinois, and urged in the  
House, last week, an amendment providing  
that wherever any additional pension legisla-  
tion was enacted additional taxes should be  
levied to meet the expenditure. He  
accompanied this with hypocritical protes-  
tations of his affection for the boys in blue  
and his desire to see them given full justice.  
This sort of thing will not deceive any vet-  
eran, however. They saw the artfulness of  
the scheme when it was presented in a much  
more deceptive form by Mr. Morrison, and  
laid him out at the polls for it. Why should  
there be additional taxes levied for this pur-  
pose, when the Treasury is already receiving  
tens of millions of dollars every year more  
than it has any use for? Why should taxes  
be levied especially to pay pensions any  
more than they are levied to pay the Presi-  
dent's salary, to support the Supreme Court,  
to maintain the Army and Navy, or to meet  
the expenses of the River and Harbor bill?  
Let the Government use for this purpose the  
money it is already receiving, not as taxes,  
but as the results of its policy of protecting  
our farms and factories, and of controlling  
the manufacture of liquors. Representative  
Grosvenor and others exposed Mr. Bynum's  
demagoguery very effectively, and killed his  
proposition on the spot.

## ILLUSTRATIONS FROM POPULAR ROMANCES.

I have not loved

lightly.

She jumped at a con-

clusion.

POOR, ABUSED BOY.

Mother—Johnny, what makes you so late  
from school this evening?

"Teacher kept me in."

"What had you been doing to make her pun-  
ish you?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing at all? That's hardly likely."

"No; nothing at all."

Now, Johnny, that's not true. Teachers  
don't keep boys in for nothing at all. Tell me  
what you've been up to.""It wasn't nothing, I tell you. While we were  
standing up in front of the teacher's desk recit-  
ing our geography lesson I saw a loose tack on  
the carpet. I picked it up, and when we went  
back to our seats I put it down plump up on Bill  
Bates's seat. He hollered and jumped up, and  
tore up the desk in front of us, and threw lit-  
tle Enny Davis over and bumped her head,  
and spilled ink all over the copy-books. But I  
didn't do nothing." It all came out of Bill's brain  
such a blame fault. What business'd he have  
to jump and holler that-a-way?"

"AS I LIVE, I CANNOT."

But one day a customer said, roughly:  
"Well, then, blank it, why don't you live  
cheaper?"The Quaker said, with unmoved face:  
"Friend, then art the first to discover my  
secret. 'Then can have the hal for nothing.'"This story is recalled by the testimony given  
by Henry K. Dixey, the actor, whose creditors  
have him before a New York court, trying to  
collect what is due them. He testified that his  
earnings averaged \$300 a week, but he had to  
give \$100 a week royalty on his play, \$100 a  
week to his wife, \$50 to his mother, \$20 to his  
dresser, while his individual expenses amount-  
ed to \$75, so that he was really \$15 short every  
Saturday night.It does not seem to have occurred to any of  
his creditors to make the remark to him which  
the Quaker's customer made.Brooks (suffering from a severe snubbing by  
a young lady)—Of all created things, I hate  
worst a woman who is too fresh.Stiggins—How well Lot's wife would have  
suted you.A STRANGER than violets blooming out  
doors in February has happened this month.A Tammany official has resigned a \$25,000  
salary simply because he was out of health.  
Tammany doesn't usually give up such places  
until the coffin-lid is screwed down upon them.

Burlington Free Press:

"At what age should a young lady marry?"  
asked a correspondent.

"Oh, any time after she is won."

Yonkers Statesman:

"There is one face that is always before me,"  
said Clarence, as he stroked the golden locks of  
his month-old wife. "And that is—"And then the timid creature hung her dainty head,  
while the heartless wretch whispered: "My  
own."If there could only be some scheme devised  
which would make the didn't-know-it was  
loaded fool always point the muzzle of the gun  
at his own head, accidents of this class would  
come to be regarded more as public benefits  
than calamities.

Terre-Haute Express:

He (at midnight)—Fanny custom the  
Chinese have. The hostess is expected to notify  
the caller when it is time to go.She (with a sigh)—But we are in America,  
you know.

For Engravings Given Away to any sub-